

barren plants on a sandy plain between Lime Rock and the Blackstone River.

BIDENS VULGATA Greene. Fully as common in the calcareous region as the ordinarily more abundant *B. frondosa*.

BIDENS COMOSA (Gray) Wiegand. In limy soil, near "Dexter lime-rock." Already known locally in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

RECORDS OF THE CONNECTICUT BOTANICAL SOCIETY,— II.

E. B. HARGER, Cor. Secr.

THE CONNECTICUT BOTANICAL SOCIETY held three excursions during the summer of 1906.

The first excursion was to the trap and sandstone region of the valley of the Pomperang River, which is interesting as being a detached area of a few square miles of a geological formation otherwise found in this state only in the Connecticut River Valley. After leaving the station at Pomperang Valley about 9 A. M. the party first stopped at a field near by which was filled with *Pentstemon pallidus* Small., a species here quite different in aspect and habit from *P. hirsutus* (L.) Willd., which is found not far distant. At the next halt, near the Pomperang River, Messrs. Weatherby and Harger found *Galium verum* L. and *Parietaria Pennsylvanica* Muhl. The party then proceeded to the only known New England station for *Phlox pilosa* L. (see RHODORA 1: 76), which was found to be in full bloom and apparently increasing. A quantity of *Convolvulus spithameus* L. was found near by. Most of the party then walked to the Housatonic River, returning from the station at Sandy Hook; but on account of the great heat and an impending shower little more collecting was done.

The second excursion, with Mr. H. S. Clark for guide, was to the Reservoir Parks, west of Hartford in the town of Farmington, and was held Aug. 22nd. Showers in the morning reduced the attendance but those who went saw, among other things, *Rosa setigera* Michx., *Aster infirmus* Michx. and *Solidago squarrosa* Muhl.; while

Mr. Bissell discovered *Eleocharis Engelmanni* Steud., and the writer, *Monarda fistulosa* L.

The third excursion on Sept. 12th was to the shore region near South Norwalk under the guidance of Mr. C. H. Bissell and Mr. G. P. Ells. At Roton Point Mr. Bissell showed the station for *Phaseolus perennis* L. noted in RHODORA 4: 13 and, in the vicinity, *Baccharis halimifolia* L., *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng., *Setaria versicolor* Bickn. and *Elymus robustus* Scribn. & Sm. Here the proceedings were interrupted by a shower but the time was utilized by eating lunch under the shelter of a friendly veranda overlooking Long Island Sound and the Norwalk Islands. After the rain the party proceeded toward South Norwalk visiting the most northeasterly known station for the sweet-gum tree and stations for *Lophanthus nepetoides* (L.) Benth. and *Solidago rigida* L.

OXFORD, CONNECTICUT.

REGENERATION IN THE LEAF OF ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.— In RHODORA 5: 38 (1903) I described the curious lamellar outgrowths on the under surface of a leaf of *Aristolochia Sipho*, first observed by Miss Katharine P. Loring, of Pride's Crossing, Massachusetts. The leaf was believed to have been injured and the lamellae were thought to be incidental to the healing of the wounds. Perrot discovered similar structures upon the same species in France.

Miss Loring has now placed the origin of the extraordinary growths beyond dispute by careful experiment. Early in the present season she selected a number of young leaves and treated them by folding and pinching the blades in various directions. Most of the injuries thus made were healed, and in connection with a good many the lamellae arose in accordance with expectation. Folds generally parallel with the principal veins were more successful in stimulating the desired growth than those made transversely to the veins. Some leaves were found which had numerous small areas of excrescence, the effect, as Miss Loring believed, of accidental abrasion, since these leaves were situated in surroundings favorable to such an explanation. At any rate, the experiment proves that the accessory lamellae may be occasioned by injury. It seems to me likely that insect bites would have the same effect, and that the phenomenon may be expected to recur under natural conditions.— R. G. LEAVITT, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Massachusetts.